

to vote for the president four or five times in his lifetime, as opposed to now voting between the ages of twenty-one and seventy or seventy-two. Look at how many more times he gets an opportunity at the polls.

As I said before, and I want to reiterate, we are not denying anybody anything. We are delaying. We say it is a good thing.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, we strongly urge you to give serious consideration to this matter in the full, broad spectrum of the problem, and not just as it applies to a few people who think that they cannot but be attractive to the young voter, that they will get most of this young teenage vote because they themselves are young and handsome and well-educated and very articulate, and will naturally win this young vote.

There is a lot more to this than that. Let us all be very serious about it. Let us ignore the pre-discussion polls and get down to the discussion of the problem as it surely exists, and cast our vote on the question in the true light as we see it here today. Of course, I am available for questions.

*(At this point President Eney resumed the Chair.)*

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions of the minority spokesman?

Delegate Pascal.

DELEGATE PASCAL: Delegate Rybczynski, to set the record straight, was not that vote on nineteen, nine to seven?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: No. We have 15 voting members in our Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Pascal.

DELEGATE PASCAL: When we voted on that particular issue, the officers of the Convention were qualified to vote. I can assure you it was nine to seven.

Regarding qualifications, whether or not we want our legislators' age to be reduced, did we not qualify that in the federal government, the age twenty-one gave the man the privilege of voting, but to hold office a congressman had to be twenty-five and a senator thirty?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: We discussed those ages, but I did not quite get the point of your inquiry, I will admit.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the Chair understand you did not understand Delegate Pascal's question?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: I am afraid I did not, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Pascal, would you restate your question?

DELEGATE PASCAL: Yes. This particular issue came up in Committee, and we drew the parallel that nationally you can vote for senators and congressman or the President at twenty-one, but you are not qualified to hold office as a congressman until twenty-five, or senator at thirty. Is that correct?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hutchinson.

DELEGATE HUTCHINSON: Delegate Rybczynski, you made a few points that I would like to ask you questions about.

First of all, you say that the twenty-one year old voting age has been established since medieval times, which seems to say that you agree with the Commission report that tradition is a great factor for not changing the voting age. Is that true?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Yes, I would say that is true.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hutchinson.

DELEGATE HUTCHINSON: Would you agree we had any reason at all for having a Constitutional Convention?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Oh, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hutchinson.

DELEGATE HUTCHINSON: Isn't the present Constitution based on a great amount of tradition?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Much that happens in our lives is based on tradition, family, country, nation. A lot that happens in the whole world is based on tradition.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hutchinson.

DELEGATE HUTCHINSON: One further question: You mentioned college students overrunning the college community. Do you recall what Delegate Gullett who is also Mayor of College Park said to our Committee when that question was brought to him? Do you recall what he said?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: I believe he said it did not bother him.